TELEGRAPHIC

From All Parts of the World.

ENGLAND PREPARED FOR WAR.

Advance of the Russians Toward Boulair.

PROSPECTS OF THE CONGRESS.

Very Little Hope of an Amicable Understanding.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

Lord Lytton Crushing the Freedom of the Press in India.

[BY CABLE TO THE HEBALD.]

LONDON, March 16, 1878.

It is untrue that the Porte has given orders to prevent any more British men-of-war from passing the Dardanelles. Mr. Layard has recently obtained a firman permitting the passage of the Hotspur and Condor, which vessels are expected in the Gulf of Ismid shortly. Mr. Layard has also received permission to send the Rapid to the Albanian coast to embark refugees.

PROCEEDING TOWARD BOULAIR. A special despatch to the Advertiser from Pera reports that a Russian division has left Adrianople for Boulair.

A CRITICAL SITUATION. The Times has the following from St. Petersburg: -- "The official world here again entertains grave apprehensions of serious complications Men who have considerable influence in causing or averting events which they profess to loresee, say it is by no means certain that the Congress will meet, and if it does meet it is not very likely to succeed, in consequence of Austrian and English jealousy of Russia's success."

A DANGEROUS DOUBT. A despatch from San Stefano to the Times says that the Russian Guards have been ordered to embark for home as soon as the treaty is ratified. It is uncertain whether this refers to ratification by the Czar or the Congress.

TRYING TO REASSURE ENGLAND. The Times' Vienna correspondent says Russia has notified the Powers that the treaty will be sent to them immediately after ratification, Russia having no reason to conceal anything. This seems intended to reassure England that there is no secret understanding.

FRANCE WILL BE FOR COMPROMISE. The Vienna Political Correspondence publishes a letter from a diplomatic source in Paris which asserts that France at the Congress will endeavor to bring about a compromise and will refuse to take part in or sanction any partition or radical change of territory.

TWO REPRESENTATIVES FROM EACH COUNTRY. A Berlin despatch to the Post says the Powers have agreed that they shall each have two representatives in the Congress.

RUSSIA EVADES THE ISSUE. The Post states in official form that Russia has neither accepted nor rejected the proposition for the admission of Greece to the Congress. She is disposed to agree to the admission of a Greek delegate, with merely a consultative voice. WHAT ENGLAND ACCEPTS.

The Daily Telegraph's Vienna correspondent is informed that England will consent to be represented in the Congress under reserves. The Conference will be assembled immediately after the treaty is communicated to the Powers. The proceedings will last ten days or a fortnight. Only a few points are likely to cause serious debate. Austria opposes Russia's assuming the pro tection of the entire Greek Church.

The Pesther Lloyd states that England and Aus-Thessaly, Epirus and Macedonia to Greece if Russia persists in the extension of Bulgaria.

GREECE HAS A GRIEVANCE. The Official Journal of Athens announces that Russia has rejected the proposal for the admission of Greece to the Congress. Public feeling is consequently much excited against Russia.

MORE BASHI-BAZOUR MASSACRES. The Commander-in-Chief of the Greek army has notified the Minister of War that the Turks have committed unparalleled cruelties on Christians is

FUGITIVES FROM TURKEY. A large number of destitute fugitives have entered Greece.

REVOLTS IN TURKEY.

A Constantinople special despatch to the Daily News says it is asserted that Northern Syria has revolted and proclaimed itself separate from the The Standard's despatch from Constantinonic re

ports that the Kurds in the province of Diarbekir THE BRITISH NAVY ESTIMATES

In the House of Commons last night Mr. G. W. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, introduced the navy estimates. He stated that the present force was ample to man every ship that could be com missioned. He had come to the conclusion that it was not his duty in time of peace, and he hoped o continued peace, to ask for a considerable increase of the estimates. The House then passed all the estimates except those for dockyards and stores the consideration of which was postponed. It is about to purchase a large Japanese fron-elad, built

The Times deprecates Sir Robert Peel's attack in the House of Commons on Thursday night on Lord Lyons. It says:-"The arrangements for entering the Congress must be left entirely in the hands of the government, and in respect to the two points to insist they will be fully supported by the country. The prospect at present is not very hopeful, but the course adopted by Sir Robert Peel is the very last which would tend to better it."

NOTHING MORE CAN HAPPEN. The Times of yesterday morning in its leading editorial article says:-"The Russians are making further advances toward the Bosphorous. Our government must have satisfied themselves that virtual command of Constantinople gave Russia no insuperable advantage and we may, therefore, view with comparative indifference movements which are in no way more alarming than those in which

we have acquiesced." ROUMANIA WANTS HER MONEY.

The Paris correspondent of the Times telegraphs as follows:-"Roumania is pressing Russia for the money due to the Telegraph and Postal departments, to private persons for damage from bom bardment, to the Bucharest and Gurgevo Railway Company and to landowners for lands taken for the Bender and Galatz and Fratesti and Simnitza rail-

THE AUSTRIAN VOTE OF CREDIT, The Daily News' correspondent at Vienna asserts that Count Andrassy has informed the Austrian delegation that he will resign if the credit is re-

AUSTRIA READY WITH THE MONEY. The Budget Committee of the Austrian Delega-tion has adopted, by a vote of 11 to 9, a resolution dering a display of miltary force unavoidable for the protection of essential interests, the common gov-

rament is empowered to incur, with the assent of

the Austrian and Hungarian Ministries, an expen-

diture not exceeding 60,000,0000 florins. The mi-nority has given notice of a counter resolution. READY FOR FIELD SERVICE.

The London Globe says:—"All officers of the Corps of Royal Engineers who are first on the list for foreign service have been ordered to provide themselves with field equipment and be ready for immediate service." BULGARIA'S FUTURE PRINCE.

A despatch from Vienna says:—"It is announced semi-officially from St. Petersburg that Prince Battenberg, the Czarevna's nephew, has been definitely proposed for the throne of Buigaria." IN HERZEGOVINA.

The Turks have strengthened the garrisons in Herzegovina, and are working day and night in the intrenchments in the neighborhood of Krupa, Gabella and Mastar.

THE APPROACHING ENGLISH BOAT RACE. The Oxford boat crew arrived at Eaton yesterday for practice on the Thames preparatory to their ap proaching race with the Cambridge crew.

Advices from Cape Town of February 25 say that there has been no serious fighting since the last reorts. The insurgent Kaffirs have broken into small parties, which are endeavoring to force their way through the patrols and reach the settlements for plunder. The work of preventing them from carrying out their object is excessively tedious.

LYTTON APRAID OF A PREE INDIAN PRESS.

The Council of the Governor General of British India met in Calcutta on Thursday and passed a bill for the better regulation of the native Indian press, enabling the government to promptly suppress all seditious writing, extortion and intimidation by the vernacular press. Lord Lytton, the Governor General, in remarks supporting the measure, said that while his associations and con-victions were on the side of free utterance of thought, it was his deliberate judgment that this measure was imperatively demanded by the supreme law of safety of the State. No government could tolerate the circulation among its ignorant masses of such seditious and disloyal language as was constantly uttered by the vernacular press. The article against extortion and intimidation was intended to protect native magistrates, chiefs and officials, who were constantly in lear of attacks by the native

The destruction of Dunville's distillery is still the thief topic in Belfast. The amount of insurance has not yet been announced, but it is said to be equal to the loss. The production of the establishment was incorrectly stated in yesterday's despatch; it should have read 35,000 gailons per week instead of that amount per annum.

THE STATE OF SIEGE BILL The Times Paris despatch says the Senate has passed the first two clauses of the bill concerning the state of siege by of 162 to 100 and 140 to 103 tively. This constitutes a signal triumph for the government. The clauses comprise the vital priu-ciple of the bill which provides that a state of siege can only be declared in the event of war or insurrection, and with the assent of the Chambers. LEEDS AND MR. GLADSTONE.

The Liberal Association of Leeds has passed a reso lution binding steelf to support Mr. Gladstone at the next election. It does not expect him, if returned, to perform any local duties. Six candidates whose names were before the association have withdrawn in

The Minister of Commerce stated in the German Reichstag yesterday that Prussia would probably to the Federal Council.

END OF THE MASONS' STRIKE. The masons' strike formally terminated Thursday night by permission to the men to accept the masters terms.

NO ITALIAN MINISTRY. A new Italian Ministry has not been formed yet,

ST. DOMINGO.

BALZ TAKES REFUGE IN PORTO RICO-THE BETOLUTION GAINING GROUND-ALL QUIET IN HATTI.

The latest dates from St. Domingo are to February 23. The fort at Porto Plata was still in the hands of the government party, but the town was con tinually harassed by the revolutionists. The inhabitants were occupying the fireproof stores. Samana has declared against Baez, and the country around the city of St. Domingo is reported favorable to the revolutionists. Great excitement is reported in the city itself.

BARZ LOSING GROUND.

Barz is generally reported as losing ground. It is undecided whether Luperon or Gonzalez will be called to the Presidency if the revolution succeeds.

BAEZ ARBIVED IN PORTO RICO-HAYTI TRAN-

HAVANA, March 15, 1878.

The French mail steamer from St. Thomas March 10

News had been received at St. Thomas that Presi dent Baez, of St. Domingo, with his family, had arrived at Mayaguez, in the Island of Porto Rico, on March 5. The fact of his arrival is all that was known March 5. The 1set of his arrival is all that was known in St. Thomas when the steamer leit. No further particulars had been received from Porto Rice to explain the President's departure from St. Domingo, and no news wantever of late events in St. Domingo had reached St. Thomas.

The latest advices from Hayti show that tranquillity preveiled throughout that Republic. Coffee had fallen to \$10 50 per quintal.

provided throughout that Republic. Coffee had fallen to \$10 50 per quintal. The Central Factory, in the island of St. Croix, had begun operations and was working well.

SITTING BULL.

- Sr. PAUL, MIDD., March 15, 1878. A despatch from Winnipeg says there are new ru-mors of trouble with Sitting Buil. Ite is making efforts to embroil the Canadian Indians with the

mounted police.

Toronto, March 15, 1878.

Edmonston advices say that Sitting Bull is iomenting trouble between the Dominion mounted police and the Blackfeet Indians over the enforcement of the Buffalo Protection act, and trouble is foared.

RUN ON SAVINGS BANKS.

Bosros, Mass., March 15, 1878. The run on the Boston Five Cent Savings Bank, which commenced yesterday, has developed to a general panic among savings bank depositors. School street, where the Five Cent Bank is located, has been blockaded by a crowd to-day, and the excitement has been intense. The committee, which have been enbeen intense. The committee, which have been engaged in examining the securities of this bank for the past two weeks, state that the bank, after making all proper deductions, will still have a surplus of \$429,000. The uneasiness has spread to the Franklin Bank in Boylston street, one of the strongest savings institutions in the country, the managers of which have applied the brakes in season to prevent the calamity which has overtaken some other banks. The amount paid to depositors on demand has been limited to \$25, and sixty lays' notice is required for all sums over that amount.

sums over that amount.

An unusually large number of depositors in the Provident Institution for Savings, partaking of the general scare, applied for and obtained their money to-day, and the same is true of the Suffok Bank, although these banks are, as lar as known, solvent to the last degree.

FAILURE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1878. Furness, Ash & Co., the oldest dry goods and auction and commission house in this city, suspended to-day. The members of the present firm. wno formed the partnership on January 1, have been in the business about forty years, having succeeded Furness, Brinley & Co., who were the successors to Jennings, Thomas, Gill & Co., established about 1790. The firm consists of James T. Furness, brother of the Rev. Dr. Furness, the eminent civine; Joshus P. Ash and William Ash, and they occupy the upper portion of the building, No. 615 Chestnut street. The suspension was not decided upon until this morning, and was brought about by the general depression in business, nearly every failure of any consequence in the dry goods trade having affected them. A sale of about \$10,000 worth of goods was to have taken place to-day, but they were returned to the consignees in New York. The liabilities will reach between \$100,000 and \$150,000, the principal losers being the banks which hold the firm's paper. It is expected that they will be able to settle in full, but as the assets consist mainly of real estate it is not known how much can be realized. succeeded Furness, Brinley & Co., who were the

LAKE NAVIGATION.

BUFFALO, N. V., March 15 1878. The schooner Young America cleared for Detroit

LEGAL VENGEANCE

A Stop Put to the Career of Two Human Fiends.

GLOATING OVER MURDER

Confessing to Having Killed Eight Persons in Cold Blood.

SCHOOL GIRLS BUTCHERED.

A Canadian Charged with Waylaying and Slaying Two Victims.

EXECUTION OF AUGUSTUS JOHNSON

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ROME, Ga., March 15, 1878. Augustus Johnson, convicted of the murder of Daniel Alford, a negro ferryman, a most heartless and wholly unprovoked crime, paid the penalty of his offence on the gallows here to-day in the presence of 15,000 spectators. He had been confined for safety in the Atlanta jail and was prought back to this city on Sunday, On yesterday Johnson cursed his sister and wife, who were civing in his cell, and ordered them to leave, enying that if they wanted to cry they had better cry to Governor Colquitt, where it might do some good. Later be entertained the Atlanta Sheriff with mimick-On loaving him he asked him to come down that night and bring a bottle of whiskey with him, and they would have a good time. Two Catholic priests, one from Atlanta and the other from Dalton, spent the morning in jail with him.

MAD FOR RUM.

At ten o'clock he refused to leave the jail unless they carried him or gave him morphine. The physician attending compromised the case by giving him quinine. They then had to bribe him with a drink to get the rope around his neck. He left the jail with a cigar in his mouth and talked with the Sheriff on trivial matters until they reached the gibbet. While the Catholic priests were talking to him Mr. Lawrence, an evangelist street preacher, came up and told Johnson that he wanted to talk to him on spiritual matters. The Atlanta priest interfered at this luncture, telling Lawrence that Johnson had made his selection and had appointed him as his spiritual adviser, and that his interference was a piece of impertinence. The evangelist, pointing to a large poster placed in a conspicuous place about the bear of the crowd, which read, "The blood of Jesus Christ, the Son of God, cleanseth from all sin," said, "Mr. Johnson, there is where you must put your trust," and then withdrew. Johnson asked for something to drink, and the priest gave him a bottle of holy water, which he tasted and then threw it under the gallows, saying that he thought it was gin. The priests begged him to say his prayers, but he refused until they would give him a drink. They finally consented, and he repeated the prayers after them. On being refused more liquor he sent for Judge Underwood, and as a last request begged for whiskey, which the Judge gave

last request begged for whiskey, which the Judge gave him.

ON THE DEATH TRAP.

He then ascended the scaffold smoking a cigar and without emotion. After he reached the scaffold he asked a friend to uncover his coffia so that he could see what gort they had brought for him. After seeing it he said, with a smile, "All right." Johnson up to his death seemed to be thinking solely about bodily comforts, taking four drinks, three chews of tobacco and smoked two cigars from the time he toit the jail. Being asked if he had anything to say, he said:

"I want everybody here to bear me. The people are as thick as straws in a haystack, and I know I have friends in this crowd that come here to rescue me; but I don't want them to attempt it. Sheriff Jenkins has been kind to me, and he and his deputy are my friends, and I requested him to hang me if I had to be executed."

MURDERS CONFESSED.

CLINGING TO THE CROSS.

All the time he was talking he held a Catholic cross in his hand. When they tied his hands be dropped it and asked for it again, and kept it until he fell through the trap. When the noose was adjusted he saked permission to the the knot himself. He then through the trap. When the noose was adjusted he asked permission to the the knot himself. He then made the sheriff lengthen the rope so that he would drop seven feet instead of five. He was then not satisfied until the doctors assured him that it would break his neck. He said he sidn't want to take any chances on being choked to death.

NOT WILLING TO HE BLINDED.

He begged the Sheriff not to pull the black cap over his head, because he wanted to see what was going on. Just before the trap feil he said, "Jenkins, are you going to do it?" Jenkins replied, "Yes." He said, "All right," and in another moment the trigger was sprung and he died in about twelve minutes from strangulation.

He made no allusion to spiritual affairs on the gallows, but declared the day before that he had no hope for the future and that he only joined the caurch to please the priests, who had been kind to him. His remains will be carried to Chattoga county te-morrow.

please the priests, who had been kind to him. His remains will be carried to Chattoga county to-morrow.

A MONSTER'S CARKEE.

Johnson was a native of this State, highly and respectably connected, twenty-six years old, married, and the father of one child. From boyhood he ted a wild hie, indulging a fiery temper which brooked no check, h-bitually carrying arms, which he used on the slightest provocation. He was identified with a band of roughridors, who were the terror of this section of the state. He openly boasted or his murders, enumerating eight of them, giving the details with an air of absolute soil-satisfaction. One of these was the killing of Squire Foster, a sick man, whom he shot in bed and then hacked the body in pieces with a sabre. He also boasted that on one occasion at a camp meeting his young companions induced a negro baby to call him "Daddy," which enraged him. He lured the baby into the bushes at nightful and cut its throat. He asserted that he subsequently used pieces of the baby's flesh for fish bait.

Johnson was riding through the country carrying his gun and pistol, with which he was invariably armed, one morning. He had a bottle of whiskey with him, and seems to have executed a sort of royal ride through the rural districts, ravishing watermelon patches, cutching stray negroes and making their march in front of his horse. At length he reached the ferry. He found a crowd of negro school children collected on the bank of the river near him. On the other side was the boat, hanging by its rope, with the lerryman, David Alford, and two friends standing on the bank. Johnson shouled to him, "Bring that boat over here." Allord steppel leisurely into his boat. "iurry ur, dam you," cried Johnson. Hy thus time that way," shouled Johnson. By thus time that way," shouled Johnson. By thus time to have though to boat. His negro friend, who was standing some twenty steps off, also tell down at the report, but, as he aftorward conlessed, it was only through excitement. Johnson had levelled his shotty of

EXECUTION OF JOSEPH LAPAGE-THE MUR-DERER OF JOSIE LANGMAID AND MISS BALL CONFESSES HIS GUILT-SCENES AT THE SCAFFOLD.

CONCORD, N. H., March 15, 1878. At nine minutes past eleven o'clock to-day the body of Joseph Lapage was awang from the scallold of the State Prison in this city for two of the most beliaus crimes on record—the murder, outrage and mutilation of Josie Langmaid, at Pembroke, and of Marietta Ball, at St. Albans, Vi.-both of which he confessed before his death. About one hundred visitors were allowed to witness the execution. The march of death was led by Sheriff Dodgo and brought up in the rear by the good Fathers Barry and Miliett, the latter offering up prayers in the meantime for the repose of the soul of the miserable wretch so soon to be sent into eternity. Upon arriving at the narrow door which opened directly up to the ments, while the priests administered the final consolations, ending with the Lord's Prayer, which Lapage slowly repeated in French. During

these trying moments the condemned man looked through one of the prison windows and caught a glimpse of the beautiful which for the time shope directly down upon his brutish features. The speciators of the solemn scene scemed to be more visibly affected at the surroundings and the occasion than the condemned, for at no time from the moment he was led forth till the cap was drawn over his eyes did he manifest the feeblest emotion. When he was brought on to the scaffold, almost the first face he recognized was that of Mr. Langmaid, the father of the poor girl whom he had outraged and murdered. He looked at him steadily for a few seconds, his eye beaming with vergeance rather than contrition. Then he looked further down the corridor only to recognize Detectives Dearborn, Sargent and Hildreth, who had come to witness the righteous pun. ishment of the flend whom they had detected and con-

When the condemned was brought forward to the scaffold the assembled witnesses were hushed to a deathlike stillness. Warden J. C. Pillsbury had previously asked that strict silence be observed, and that in case of accident by the breaking of the

that in case of accident by the brenking of the rope or otherwise no one should undertake to interfere or assist the officers. Fathers Barry and Millett stood upon the rear of the gallows during the whole scene and both seemed choked with emotion as the officers proceeded in their panful duties.

Sheriff Dodge was very nervous in reading the warrant for the execution. The deputies, too, were somewhat overcome, and indeed the embarrassment of all was in conspicuous contrast with the peaceful, matter-of-fact demeanor of the condemned man. The hands and feet were bound by the two deputies, Sheriff Dodge, in the meantime, adjusting the rope and drawing down the black cap to exclude the seatures from the gaze of the multitude, During all these proceedings Lapage was calm and serene. The reading of the warrant having been concluded, the Sheriff remarked in a husky tone:—

been concluded, the Sheriff remarked in a husky tone:—

"And now, Joseph Lapage, in accordance with the command. I proceed to execute the sentence of death by hanzing you by the neck until you are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul." He then pressed his foot upon the spring, the trapdoor gave way and the murderer of Josie Langmaid and Marietta Ball was judicially removed from the community which he had so outraged and aroused. He dropped about six feet and diel without a kick or convulsion of any description. Although death was not instantiausous it was declared that the wretch pissed away without suffering any pain. At the end of nineteen minutes Drs. Crosby, Barnoy and Gage pronounced life extinct, but Sheriff Dodge observed that they had better let him hang a few minutes longer, and in accordance with this suggestian the body was not cut down for half an nour afterward.

CONFESSES BIS CRIMES.

down for half an hour atterward.

CONFESSES HIS CHARS.

Lapage passed the night quietly, and after confessing his double murder seemed greatly relieved. His confession of the murder of Miss Bail was quite minute and he indicated on the map where he had bidden some of the property taken from Miss Lang-

confession of the murder of Miss Bail was quite minute and he indicated on the map where he had hidden some of the property taken from Miss Laugmaid.

MISTORY OF THE CRIME.

Of the many heinous crimes which have blackened the record of New Hampshire within the past five years the one for which Joseph Lajage was executed is the foulest. No one can ready its history or study its details without a shadder. It will be remembered that Lapage was a Canadian Frenchman who was twice arraigned and twice convicted of murder in the first degree for the killing of Jose A. Langmaid at Pembroke, about six miles from Concord on October 4, 1875. Joans was a beautiful young lady, nearly eighteen years of age, and beloved by all who knew her. She was the only daughter of James F. Laugmaid, of that town, one of the present Commissioners for Merrimac county, and resided with her laber and mother at their home on Buck street, so called, about a mile and a half distant from the Pembroke Academy, which stands near the junction of Buck street with Pembroke street, the principal thoroughizer of the town. On that fatal Monday morning Miss Joste started from her home to walk to the academy, where she attended school. She was seen to pass two or three houses on the way, and that was the last time her friends ever saw her alive. Her brother Waldo, sixteen years of age, left home that morning for the same school about half an hour shead of her, and, when she failed to appear there, he naturally concluded that his sister had decided for some reason not to go to school that day, and he thought no more about twonty minutes to six P. M., that the family became aware for the first time that Josic had not been at school, and Waldo learned that she was not at home. Some of the neighnors were notified at once of her absence, and rallied to join in the search for her. Mr. Langmaid, his son and neighbors, traced the girl up the road to where she passed the last house, and then they struck into a picce of woods, keeping near chough to one nother to ma

beheaded and secreted in broad daylight and near a public road.

A corouer's inquest was organized and the search continued till nearly eleven o'clock that uight, when it was abandoned, and again renewed early in the morning. About eight A. M. the next day the missing head was found under some small trees about seventy rods from where the body was observed. Afterward more traces were found. The club with which she was struck and her school books were picked up by the side of the road, only a few feet from where

by the side of the road, only a few feet from where she was strack down was found in the highway. The stick was a weather stained rod oak, one and quarter inches square and three feet eight inches in length. It was broken into three pieces and had been freshly cut off at one end, as if from a larger piece designed for a hay-rick, and the other end had the corners newly writtled, to enable the unknown assassant hold it in the highest control of the trine, was a treated under the scene of the crime, was arrested under the scene of the crime, was arrested under the scene of the crime, was arrested under the suspenson of being the guity party, and if, was only with the utmost exertions on the part of the officers that he was kept in their custody and from the eager, excited people who would have forn him him brom limb in a Lomeant. The evidence against him proved scanty, but as a matter of precaution and safety to himself he was kept aderning winch time other transfer of the was kept aderning winch time other transfer of the was kept aderning winch time other transfer of the was kept aderning winch time other transfer of the was kept aderning winch time other transfer of the was kept aderning winch time other transfer of the was kept aderning winch time other transfer of the was kept aderning winch time other transfer of the was kept aderning winch time other transfer of the was kept aderning winch time other transfer of the was kept aderning winch the was a winch and a papearance, although he was a rough, bad looking man, if was about forty years of age, excessively bony and lean, with coarse, straight bad, and looked a bins. His bands were large, witsal ditto, and he were a band of a papearance, although he was a rough to large the was a native of learner, a small settlement in the township of Chatsey. Joseph Lapage He was a native of learner, a small settlement in the township of Chatsey. Joseph Lapage with the was a small weather and the work for him with the was a small weather and the work for him with the wo

unknown Frenchman. The letter gave the name of Lapage, and stated that his children were at work in the Suncook factory. To the factory they went, and the overseer was able to point out Lapage's house. They went there, and Mr. Fowler instantly recognized Lapage as the man who had worked for him with the threshers as above described, and he was at once taken into custody.

The St. Albans Tragedy.

The story of the St. Albans Tragedy.

The story of the St. Albans tragedy is in brief as follows:—On Friday alternoon, July 24, 1875, Miss Maretts N. Bail, a teacher in a district school about three miles from St. Albans village, closed her school and started to visit a friend living about a mile distant, her course being over a lonely road, partly through the woods. She was missed on Saturday evening and search was made, and on Sunday morning her body was found. It had been conveyed about forty rods into the woods, leaving traces of blood in the way. Her head was mangied, and the evidence of outrage to her person was unimisticable. The crime was committed in the woods, and the blood and lootprints there and the traces by spots of blood from where the body lay, clearly indicated the spot where the deed was perpetrated. A mask made of old carpeting was found near the scene of the murder, also a piece of the same carpet. Miss Bail was twenty years of ago and a worthy young lady. She was of uncommon muscular development, and appearances indicated that she made a desperate struggle. The murderer has not yet been discovered, but langle was afrested on suspicion, as he has been seen about the woods, but was discharged, as evidence enough to convict him could not be found.

Among the many witnesses against the prisoner was liss Julienne Rouse, a sister of his wife, whom he outraged and left for ceal at her home in Canada. He used the mask in this affair as in the two others. To her evidence exception was taken and the full Bench decided it to be another and distinct offence and so remote as to be incompetent to show the motiv

M'EVOY REPRIEVED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] COLUMBIA, S. C., March 15, 1878.

The engrossing subject of attention to-day in almost the entire State, so far as the general public were concerned at least, has been the expected execution at Aiken of Robert McEvoy, the murderer of Colone Gregg, of Augusta, Ga., which, it was confidently anticipated, would have taken place before noon. About two o'clock, however, the fact became known

that Governor Hampton had granted the respite which he had stoadfastly rofused until to-day The circumstances of the reprieve add but another incident to the history of this remarkable man, which is almost without parallel in the criminal records of this State. The principal facts have now been laid before the readers of the HRRALD, and only yesterday it was announced on the highest authority that the Governor had positively and finally refused to grant the respite for which a last effort was made in his behalf. Yesterday evening, however, a distinguished criminal lawyer of Columbia broached for the first time the view that is consequence of some irregularity in the organization of the Court which had resentences him to suffer death McEvoy had not been legally condemned to die. These views were last night presented in the proper quarter, and the result was that the Attorney General of the State at once interested himself on the side of strict legality, and this morning the case was again submitted to the Governor, who round sufficient grounds to warrant him in ordering the execution to be delayed until haif-past one o'clock to-day, in order to afford time for hurried investigation. In the meantime information was received from Aiken that the prisoner had made a full confession of a knowledge of other mystorious murders. It was finally determined to grant him a resulte for ourteen days, in order to consider his case, which was accordingly so ordered. His confession is now kept secret for obvious reasons, but is said to possess considerable interest, and will be made public in a few days. behalf. Yesterday evening, however, a distinguished

considerable interest, and will be made public in a few days.

RETRACTING HIS CONPESSION.

McEvoy, who was kept in ignorance of the efforts which were being made in his behalf, made up his mind to die this morning, and became visibly soltened. He even consented to see the priest, and received the last rites at his hands, and in accordance with his advice, strangely enough, retracted the confession which he had already made, the reason assigned being that be did not desire to involve his accomplices in his own run and death. The trap then being fixed he expressed a wish to have all over as soon as possible. The Governor's respite was reasived at this critical time, however, and the fact announced to the condemned man, who received it with seeming indifference and the remark, "Why did he grant it? I never asked him for it." A short time previous to this the prisoner narrated what he has frequently stated before, that if he had been allowed to testify in his own behalf on his trial, he would not have been found guilty of murder, as gregg hed attempted or accomplished his sisterivation and he would therefore have been justified for killing him. Pablic sentiment is strongly against him, however, and the news of the respite being received was met with strong disapprovation and even indignation. No attempt at rescue was made, as was leared would be the case, but a sfrong military force surrounced the jail throughout the day as a matter of precaution.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 15, 1878. Calvin Stewart, who was sentenced to be hanged april of a kinds fra cose, a rairosa bremas, received a commutation to twenty years' imprisonment this morning. He is greatly changed for the better since his sentence, and was not expecting a commutation, He received it quietly and without outward expression of joy, but is very thankful.

MURDER TRIAL POSTPONED.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 15, 1878. The trial of William Allen, a convict at the State Prison at Wethersfield, for the murder of Weils Stipman, a watchman there, last September, which bega on Tuesday, was to-day postponed to the June Term of the Court on account of one of the jurors having expressed an opinion upon the case since the trial began. Counsel were willing to proceed, but Judge Carpenter decided it would not be proper. The jury

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Potrsvillis, Pa., March 15, 1878. Martin Birgin, a "Molly Maguire" and one of the lleged murderers of Patrick Burns, arrived here this norning from Canada in the custody of one of Pinker ton's detectives. Burns, who was a mine cierk, was shot and instantly killed at Tuscarors on the 15th of April, 1870, it is supposed by members of the "Molly Maguire" Society.

MURDER AND ARSON.

FORT Madison, Iows, March 15, 1878. The bouse of Henry Grazer, four miles west of this rily was burned tast bight about midnight. The neighbors, seeing the fire, rushed to the rescue, but too late to save Mr. and Mrs. Grazer, whose bodies were almost burned to a crisp. From bodies were almost burned to a crisp. From the evidence collected it would appear that both had been murdered and the house then set on fire to destroy the evidence of the crime, and this was the verdict of the Coroner's jury. Mr. Grazer and wife lived sione. He was a quet man, reputed to be wealthy, and thought to have considerable money in the house. A revolver, which was not the property of Mr. Grazer, was jound near the bodies with one particularly discharged and the hammer raised. There is no direct clew, but a strong suspicion, as to the murderer.

SENTENCE FOR FRAUD.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 15, 1878. In the Criminal Court to-day Judge Brown sen tenced J. M. Baldwin, of New York, recently convicted of conspiracy to defraud Sargent Brothers, of New Yors, by means of fraudulent certificates of deposit of the Union Banking Company, of Baltimore, to confinement in the City Jali to reight months and twenty five days. The prisoner had already been confined in jall three months and five days, making in all one year.

ANOTHER FIRE AT HOT SPRINGS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 15, 1878. A special from Hot Springs reports another fire there this morning. Four wooden buildings on the east side of Vailey street, adjoining the recent great fire, were destroyed. The loss is \$10,000 or \$10,000, Among the sufferers are R. A. Cartwright and Patsy Dugun, owners of general stores.

BANK OFFICIAL INDICTED.

Россиквиряти, N. Y., March 15, 1878. Four indictments were brought into court to-day against Alexander Bartow, treasurer of the Fishkill Savings Bank—two for embezzling \$61,000 and two for grand larceny in taking \$5,000. Bail was fixed at \$10,000, which was turnished.

A BOLD THIEF.

A man was gave the name of Jeromiah Stanton, of No. 24 Grove street, was arrested last night for attempting to steal a watch and chain from a young woman named Mary Kible. He snatched the jewelry from her person and ran away, but was overtaken by Officer Robinson and locked up in the Eighth preSNOW IN DAKOTA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BISMARCK, March 15, 1878. The last stage from Fort Buford reports 200 miles last Friday and continuing three days and nights. It extended from Butord up the Missouri. The tall was from one to lifteen test. The Missouri. The tall was from one to lifteen test. The Missouri will have plenty of water. At Bismarck the ice is moving out. Tuesday's stage from the Black Hills is three days behind time, owing to the snow in the Hills. There is no snow here.

DEATH IN THE SNOW.

CHEVENNE, Wy. T., March 15, 1878. The remains of McCann, who went with the hunting party from Laramie City last Thursday, were lound to-day near where the bodies of his comrades

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON, MARCH 16-1 A. M.

For New England and the Middle States, rising, tollowed by falling barometer, cold, northwesterly winds shifting to warmer southwest or southeast, and clear

or partly cloudy weather. For the South Atlantic and East Gulf Smtes, rising, followed by falling barometer, variable winds, mostly from southwest to southeast, warmer and generally

For the West Gulf States, stationary or falling, followed by rising barometer, variable winds, mostly easterly or southerly, warmer, partly cloudy weather and rain areas.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley and lower lake re

gion, failing, followed by rising barometer, warmer, fresh to brisk southerly winds, gradually veering to colder, northwesterly, partly cloudy weather and probably in the last two sections followed by rain reas and occasional high winds. For the upper lake region, falling, followed by rising barometer; warm southerly winds, veering to colder, brisk and high northwesterly; partly cloudy weather

and rain areas, partly turning into snow in the north leys, rising and high barometer, brisk and high north-westerly winds, colder, partly cloudy weather, and possibly in the former occasional light rains or snow. The Mississippi River will continue rising from

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Marquette Escanaba, Milwaukee, Section One, Chicago, Grand Haven, Ludington, Albena and Port Huron.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-lour hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as

parison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, Herald Building, No. 218 Broadway:—

1877. 1878.

3 A. M. 30 40 3:30 P. M. 33 52 60 6 A. M. 25 38 6 P. M. 32 50 9 A. M. 29 45 12 M. 31 49 12 P. M. 29 45 12 M. 31 49 12 P. M. 27 43 Average temperature yesterday.

Average temperature or corresponding date last year. ast your 29%

John Thompson, of No. 335 East Thirty-sixth street, was arrested on Thursday night for acting in a sue, picious manner in front of the house No. 657 President street, Brooklyn. In his pockets were found six-

A BURGLAR IN TROUBLE.

teen keys, several trinkets, and some property stolen from the residence of Washington Freeman, No. 1,082 Futten street, Brooklyn. Judge Bloom yesterday committed him for trial. MANGLED AND KILLED. James Finley, aged sixty years, the proprietor of a liquor saloon at No. 517 West Twenty-eighth street, last night fell off a freight train attached to dommy

No. 4 of the Hudson River Railroad and was run over. When taken from the track he presented a horrible sight and died fifteen minutes afterward.

NIGHT PROWLERS CAUGHT. David Hawley, a man with no home, was found last evening in Abraham Michalisky's dry goods store, No. 504 Canal street, preparing to carry off about \$800 worth of goods. He ran off, but was pursued by the worth of goods. He ran off, but was pursued by the storekeeper and Officer Watson, of the Eighth precinct. The latter caught him and locked him up. Officer Myer, of the Eighth precinct, found a man last night trying to open the door of a private house, at No. 9 Thompson street, occupied by Samuel Johnson. The officer made a prisoner of him, and at the station house he gave the name of James Harrison, of No. 25 Thompson street.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Senator Stephen W. Dorsey, of Arkansas, is at the St James. Commissioner General R. C. McCormick, Insurance Superintendent John F. Smyth, of Albany, don. Miss Annie Louise Cary and Mile, Marie Roze are at the Everett. Senator Ira Davenport, of Bath, . Y., and Charles B. Perkins, of Boston, are at the Windsor. Theodore N. Vail, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, and Senator William W. Rockwell, of Gienn's Falls, N. Y., are at the Gilsey. James R. Osgood, of Boston, is at the Albemarie. Adolph G. Studer, United States Consul at Singapore, and Judge J. Mulin, of Watertown, N. Y., are at the St. Nicaolas. Secretary of State Henry C. Keisey, of New Jersey, is at the Metropolitan. Mayor W. Whiteley, of Wilmington, Del., is at the New York. Secretary of State Ignatius C. Grubb, of Delaware, is at the Hollman.

THE PRONUNCIAMENTO OF THE PUBLIC IS

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